

DIAGNOZA SZKOLNA

Szkoły ponadpodstawowe. Poziom rozszerzony. Test 5.

KLUCZ ODPOWIEDZI

Grupa A

Zadanie 1. 1.1. B / 1.2. C / 1.3. B / 1.4. D / 1.5. A / 1.6. B

Zadanie 2. 2.1. E / 2.2. C / 2.3. A / 2.4. B

Zadanie 3. 3.1. died / 3.2. 22 / twenty-two / 3.3. snakes / 3.4. 1903 / 3.5. Boston

Zadanie 4. 4.1. D / 4.2. B / 4.3. A / 4.4. C / 4.5 B

Zadanie 5. 5.1. B / 5.2. B / 5.3. C / 5.4. D / 5.5. only enemy / 5.6. hunt /

5.7. periods of hunger / periods without food / 5.8. the most polluted/contaminated

Zadanie 6. 6.1. C / 6.2. F / 6.3. E / 6.4. B / 6.5. A

Zadanie 7. 7.1. B / 7.2. D / 7.3. A / 7.4. C / 7.5. C / 7.6. A

Zadanie 8. 8.1. complexity / 8.2. responsibilities / 8.3. toughness / 8.4. ensure

Zadanie 9. 9.1. made me tell them / 9.2. have those pipes replaced by / 9.3. us is as tall as /
9.4. unless I was/were desperate

Grupa B

Zadanie 1. 1.1. C / 1.2. B / 1.3. A / 1.4. C / 1.5. C / 1.6. D

Zadanie 2. 2.1. A / 2.2. B / 2.3. E / 2.4. C

Zadanie 3. 3.1. died / 3.2. 22 / twenty-two / 3.3. Holy Trinity / 3.4. public holiday / 3.5. 1737

Zadanie 4. 4.1. C / 4.2. A / 4.3. B / 4.4. D / 4.5 B

Zadanie 5. 5.1. D / 5.2. C / 5.3. A / 5.4. B / 5.5. only enemy / 5.6. shrink /

5.7. periods of hunger / periods without food / 5.8. the most polluted/contaminated

Zadanie 6. 6.1. A / 6.2. E / 6.3. C / 6.4. B / 6.5. F

Zadanie 7. 7.1. D / 7.2. A / 7.3. C / 7.4. D / 7.5. A / 7.6. B

Zadanie 8. 8.1. civilised / 8.2. primarily / 8.3. knowledge / 8.4. highest

Zadanie 9. 9.1. have our house redesigned by / 9.2. only I had not told /
9.3. But for his help / Without his help / 9.4. all of whom are doctors

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AUDIOSKRYPT

Track 01

Tekst 1.

According to the latest police report on road accidents, last weekend has sadly proved the worst one since the beginning of this year. Throughout the country, 745 car accidents were reported, resulting in the deaths of 68 people. This figure has been the highest this year, and as the police report states, the number of casualties each year is growing at an alarming rate. Although bad weather conditions might have played a part, the police claim that most fatal accidents are the consequence of the utterly reckless behaviour of some motorists.

Tekst 2.

I can't really say I hadn't seen it coming. We'd heard the manager talking about the company's problems, the need to restructure and all that kind of nonsense. We knew some of us would have to go. But when I actually got dismissed, I was furious. I mean, I had given the company my best and that's how they showed their gratitude for all I'd done for the firm?! Fortunately, I was able to find a new job pretty quickly.

Tekst 3.

Presenter: With us today in the studio is Alex Fletcher, who specialises in colour therapy. Hello, Alex.

Alex: Hello.

Presenter: The whole idea of treating people using colours seems a bit odd to me. It's probably a kind of a new approach, isn't it?

Alex: Chromotherapy, as it's often called, is often mistakenly believed to be part of light therapy, which is a relatively new medical method, whereas the first records of using colour in treatment date from ancient Egypt. However, I must admit that colour therapy is not widely recognised by doctors or scientist. Many of them oppose it strongly, claiming that no scientific data has ever confirmed its usefulness in the healing process.

Presenter: Which you, in turn, cannot agree with, am I right?

Alex: Given the results of a number of tests, of course I can't. The idea behind chromotherapy is rather simple. Every being, not only humans, has their own unique vibrational frequency. The same can be said about colours because each one has a different frequency. Thus, the choice of proper colours, seven of them to be precise, can greatly aid the healing process in every living organism by providing the energy that the body needs.

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Presenter: Could you explain it more specifically, please?

Alex: Sure. Colour therapy draws from the concept in Ayurvedic medicine that the human body is powered by seven energy centres, called chakras, located along the spine from the top of the head down to the base of the spine. All these chakras are responsible for our wellbeing, both mental and physical. Each chakra is ascribed to different functions and bodily systems as well as a different colour. Using the proper colour can then help to balance the chakras and facilitate the healing process.

Presenter: Can you give us an example?

Alex: Certainly. For example, to aid the treatment of heart or lung problems, green is the right choice, while in the case of liver, kidneys or other digestive disorders, it should be yellow, which is related to the third chakra, located in the solar plexus. Blue is for the respiratory tract problems and indigo if the patient is suffering from eye illnesses.

Presenter: How effective is colour therapy?

Alex: It really depends on many factors as chromotherapy represents a holistic approach to medicine. But I'd never advise anybody to forgo ordinary medical diagnosis and treatment because chromotherapy, as I said earlier, should be used alongside medical treatment to improve the patient's own healing ability. It's safe, pleasant and can be very effective.

Presenter: Thank you very much, Alex, for coming to talk with us today.

Alex: Thank you.

Track 02

Old friendships don't always survive the passage of time. We have asked several people about their experiences. This is what we found out.

Speaker 1

We had been friends ever since I could remember, and although there had been times when we seemed to be drifting apart from each other, we eventually always got back together. I used to think nothing would change that. Well, it did last month when a silly row over nothing really turned into a fierce argument and a slanging match. I still can't understand how it could have happened. Not surprisingly, we haven't been in touch since then.

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Speaker 2

Ellen and I shared a flat during our time at university, but after we graduated, our contact became infrequent and rather by accidental meetings. So, when she called me last year and we arranged to meet, I feared we'd have too little in common. It turned out, however, we both still felt this fondness for each other, and as we're both great conversationalists, we quickly felt as if we'd never drifted apart, really. What's more, our husbands clicked straightaway, so now we meet so often that it sometimes feels as if we're one big extended family. It feels great!

Speaker 3

When Peter and I were students, we used to spend a lot of time together. You know, going out to pubs and cafés, parties and trips. But we never actually shared the same passions or views, so now I wouldn't call him a close friend. Naturally, we see each other a lot as we work for the same company and live in the same small town, but when we meet socially on some occasions, we don't have much to talk about together. We haven't fallen out or anything. We just have completely different outlooks on life.

Speaker 4

Martha has always been like a sister to me, and when we both finished the academy and got a job at the same hospital, neither of us was able to imagine we could be separated. Then she got married to a Spanish doctor who was working in our town at the time, and soon afterwards they moved to Seville. We kept in touch regularly at first, but her letters became more and more infrequent until eventually some of my letters went completely unanswered. I haven't heard from her for over 10 years now, and I often wonder whether we'll ever see each other again.

Track 03

Saint Patrick's Day is one of the most enjoyable festivals in the world, celebrated on March 17th, which is believed to be the date of St Patrick's death. Although very few facts and dates are clear about St Patrick's life, we do know that he was a missionary in Ireland in the second half of the 5th century. Born in Roman Britain, he was captured and enslaved by Irish raiders at the age of 16. Having spent six years in Ireland, he escaped back to Britain. There he became a priest and a bishop and decided to go on a Christian mission to Ireland. There are several legends about his life and teachings, one of which says he managed to explain the idea of the Holy Trinity to the people of Ireland by means of the shamrock (the three leaved clover), which by the way, became a symbol of Ireland. Another legend says he succeeded in driving away all snakes from Ireland although, in fact, there can't have been any at that time. He'd become the patron saint of Ireland by the end of the 8th century.

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Nowadays, the celebration of St Patrick's Day is immensely popular worldwide, and since the early 1990s, the Irish authorities have been using it to promote Irish culture and customs. However, its history goes back a long way as it became a public holiday in Ireland in 1903 and earlier was celebrated as a feast day by Roman Catholics in Ireland since the early 17th century.

The most recognisable event during the festivities is certainly the St Patrick's Day parade.

Interestingly, although the largest parade is now held in New York City, the first New York parade, organised in 1762 by Irish soldiers serving in the British army, was not the earliest event of this kind.

This honour goes to Boston, where in 1737 the Irish Society organised a march of Irish immigrant workers protesting against their poverty and unemployment. It took a long time, though, before the idea was adopted in Ireland as the first parade was held in Dublin as late as in 1931.

People in many countries keep saying that everyone wants to be Irish on St Patrick's Day. And it's true – the celebrations unite people of all social classes, not only those of Irish origin. Although, undoubtedly, the festival is the most boisterously held in the US, with its large Irish population, and of course in Ireland itself, it is quickly gaining in popularity, even in countries that traditionally have little in common with Irish culture or Christian religion.